### TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA

### ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

JUNE 30, 2014

RALPH OSBORN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
500 SOUTH CHESTNUT
P. O. Box 1015
BRISTOW, OKLAHOMA 74010-1015
(918) 367-2208
FAX (918) 367-1034

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Members of the Board of Trustees Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of Pittsburg's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note A; this includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the presentation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statement that are free from material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

### Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, I express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

### Opinions

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position - modified cash basis of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Pittsburg as of June 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position - modified cash basis, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting as described in Note A.

### Basis of Accounting

I draw attention to Note A of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. My opinion is not modified with respect to that matter.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued my report dated October 15, 2015, on my consideration of Town of Pittsburg's internal control over financial reporting and my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Sincerely,

Ralph Osborn

Certified Public Accountant

Bristow, Oklahoma

Ralph Osborn

October 15, 2015

### TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION MODIFIED CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2014

	Primary Government				
	Business				
	Gov	ernmental	Type		
	Ac	tivities	Activities	Total	
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	154,358	\$ 56,062	\$ 210,420	
Investments		30,000	32,708	62,708	
Restricted assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents		-	8,256	8,256	
Internal balances		112,559	(112,559)	_	
Total current assets		296,917	(15,533)	281,384	
Non-current assets:				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Capital assets					
Land		9,430	13,500	22,930	
Other capital assets net of		,	,	•	
accumulated depreciation		82,244	1,212,281	1,294,525	
Total non-current assets		91,674	1,225,781	1,317,455	
Total assets		388,591	1,210,248	1,598,839	
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Utility deposits		_	2,460	2,460	
Notes payable, current		_	3,708	3,708	
Total current liabilities		_	6,168	6,168	
Non-current liabilities:					
Notes payable, non-current		_	88,476	88,476	
Total non-current liabilities	-	_	88,476	88,476	
				<del>'</del>	
Total liabilities	_		94,644	94,644	
NET POSITION					
Invested in capital assets,					
net of related debt		91,674	1,133,597	1,225,271	
Reserved for debt service		-	8,256	8,256	
Unrestricted	_	296,917	(26,249)	270,668	
Total net position	\$	388,591	\$1,115,604	\$ 1,504,195	

## TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES MODIFIED CASH BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

		Charges	Operating	Capital	Net
		For	Grants and	Grants and	(Expenses)
	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Revenue
FUNCTION/PROGRAMS	·				
Governmental activities:					
Administration	\$ 63,201	\$ -	\$ 1,513	\$ -	\$ (61,688)
Community services	2,675		1,556	<u> </u>	(1,119)
Total governmental activities	65,876		3,069		(62,807)
Business-type activities					
Public Works	173,744	98,356	_	171,153	95,765
Total business-type activities	173,744	98,356		171,153	95,765
Total primary government	<u>\$239,620</u>	\$ 98,356	\$ 3,069	<u>\$ 171,153</u>	\$ 32,958

	Primary Government					
	Governmental	Business-type				
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u> Total</u>			
Changes in net position:						
Net (expense) revenue	<u>\$ (62,807</u> )	\$ 95,76 <u>5</u>	\$ 32,958			
General revenues and transfer						
Taxes						
Sales taxes	43,955	-	43,955			
Franchise taxes	4,944	_	4,944			
Cigarette taxes	495	-	495			
Gas taxes	758	_	758			
Donations	15,000	_	15,000			
Royalties	4,369	_	4,369			
Interest	408	241	649			
Other revenue	2,354	794	3,148			
Total general revenue and transfers	72,283	1,035	73,318			
Change in net assets	9,476	96,800	106,276			
Net assets - beginning	379,115	1,018,804	1,397,919			
Net assets - ending	<u>\$ 388,591</u>	\$1,115,604	<u>\$ 1,504,195</u>			

### TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS MODIFIED CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2014

	General Fund	Street and Alley	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS	A 142 022	A 11 10F	A 154 250
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$ 143,233 30,000	\$ 11,125	\$ 154,358 30,000
Due from other funds	112,559	40,096	152,655
Due 110m Other runds	112,559	40,090	132,033
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 285,792	<u>\$ 51,221</u>	<u>\$ 337,558</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
LIABILITIES			
Due to other funds	\$ 40,096	\$ -	\$ 40,096
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	40,096	_	40,096
FUND BALANCES			
Unrestricted	285,792	51,221	296,917
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	285,792	51,221	296,917
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 285,792</u>	<u>\$ 51,221</u>	
Amounts reported for governmental activities the Statement of Net Position are different by			
Capital assets used in governmental activities financial resources and, therefore, are not a			
in the fund, net of accumulated depreciation	•		91,674
Net position of governmental activities			<u>\$ 388,591</u>

### TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS MODIFIED CASH BASIS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Genera Fund	Street and Alley	Total Governmental Funds
Revenue			
Sales tax	\$ 43,9	•	\$ 43,955
Franchise tax	4,9		4,944
Alcoholic beverage tax	1,5		1,513
Cigarette tax	<del>-</del>	95 –	495
Gas Tax	7	58 -	758
Motor vehicle tax	-	1,556	•
Royalties	4,3		4,369
Donations	15,0	- 00	15,000
Interest	4	- 80	408
Other revenue	2,3	54 –	2,354
Total revenue	73,7	96 1,556	75,352
Expenditures			
Current			
Administration	68,2		68,222
Community services		2,675	2,675
Total expenditures	68,2	2,675	70,897
Net change in fund balance	5,5	74 (1,119	) 4,455
Fund balances, beginning	240,1	52,340	292,462
Fund balances, ending	\$ 245,6	<u> \$ 51,221</u>	\$ 296,917

### TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA

### RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES MODIFIED CASH BASIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	4,455
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets:		
Acquisition of fixed assets 14,000		
Depreciation expense (8,979)		5,021
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	9,476

### TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND MODIFIED CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2014

	Public Works
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 56,062
Investments	32,708
Restricted assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	8,256
Total current assets	97,026
Non-current assets	
Capital assets:	
Land	13,500
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,212,281
Total non-current assets	1,225,781
Total assets	1,322,807
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Due to other funds	112,559
Utility deposits	2,460
Notes payable, current	3,708
Total current liabilities	118,727
Non-current liabilities:	
Notes payable, non current	88,476
Total non-current liabilities	88,476
Total liabilities	207,203
NET POSITION	
Invested in capital assets,	
net of related debt	1,133,597
Reserved for debt service	8,256
Unreserved	(26,249)
Net position of business-type activities	<u>\$ 1,115,604</u>

### TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND MODIFIED CASH BASIS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Public Works
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for services:	46.060
Water charges	\$ 46,262
Wastewater charges	16,409
Sanitation charges	31,974
Penalty and connect fees	3,711
Other	794
Total operating revenues	99,150
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Wages	24,200
Payroll taxes	1,479
Legal and professional	10,360
Maintenance and supplies	23,600
Miscellaneous	5,186
Office	1,296
Telephone and utility	11,457
Testing	6,845
Sanitation contractor	30,829
Chemicals	4,595
Contract labor	259
Depreciation	48,932
Total operating expenses	169,038
Operating income (loss)	(69,888)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)	
Investment income	241
CDBG Grant	171,153
Interest on notes payable	(4,706)
Total non-operating revenue (expenses)	166,688
Change in net position of business type activities	96,800
Total net position, beginning	1,018,804
Total net position, ending	<u>\$ 1,115,604</u>

# TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Public Works
Cash flows from operating activities	
Cash received from customers	\$ 99,050
Cash payments to employees	(24,200)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(95,906)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(21,056)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities	
Increase in due to general fund	16,923
CDBG Grant	171,153
Acquisition of fixed assets	(161,694)
Principal paid on notes payable	(3,550)
Interest paid on notes payable and fiscal fees	(4,706)
Net cash provided (used) for capital and related financing activiti	es <u>18,126</u>
Cash flows from investing activities	
Interest revenue	241
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	241
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,689)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	91,459
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	<u>\$ 88,770</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation	\$ (69,888) 48,932
Increase/(decrease) in refundable meter deposits	(100)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ (21,056</u> )

### NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma, was incorporated under the provisions of the laws of the State of Oklahoma. The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with the modified cash basis, which is a change from prior year. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting policies of the government are described below.

### A.1. FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

### Financial Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the Town of Pittsburg. The Town has considered all potential component units for which the Town is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationships with the Town are such that exclusion would cause the Town's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. This criteria includes appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the Town to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the Town.

### Component Units

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Town is financially accountable as described above. A blended component unit is a separate legal entity that meets the component unit criteria above. In addition, the blended component units provide services that almost exclusively benefit the Town even though they do not provide services directly to the Town. These component units are blended into those of the Town by appropriate fund type to constitute the primary government presentation. A discretely presented component unit is reported separate from Town fund types in the financial statements.

### BLENDED COMPONENT UNITS

Blended component units are separate legal entities that meet the GASB 14 component unit criteria and whose governing body governing body is the same or substantially the same as the Board of Trustees or the component unit provides services entirely to the Town. The component units' funds are blended into the Town's by appropriate fund type to comprise the primary government presentation. The component unit that is blended into the primary government's fund types of the Town's report is present below:

Component Unit Authority (PPWA)

Brief Description/Inclusion Criteria Pittsburg Public Works Created to finance, develop and operate the water, sewer, and solid waste activities of the Town. Current Board of Trustees serves as entire governing body (Trustees) of the Authority. Debt issued by the Authority requires 2/3rds approval of the Town Board of Trustees.

Included Funds PPWA Enterprise Fund

### A.2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These statements report financial information for the Town as a whole excluding fiduciary activities such as employee pension plans. The primary government and component units are presented separately within the financial statements with the focus on the primary government. Individual funds are not displayed but the statements distinguished governmental activities, generally supported by taxes and Town general revenues, from business-type activities, generally financed in whole or in part with fees charged to external customers.

The statement of activities reports the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A functional program is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. Program revenues include (1) charges for services with report fees, fines and forfeitures, and other charges to users of the Town's services; (2) operating grants and contributions which finance annual operating activities including restricted investment income; and (3) capital grants and contributions which fund the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of capital assets and include fees to developers. revenues are subject to externally imposed restrictions on these programs uses. Taxes and other revenue sources not properly included with program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the Town are provided for governmental and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported in separate columns with composite columns for nonmajor funds

### Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "how" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

### Measurement Focus

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting, as defined in item B below.

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus or the "economic resources" measurement focus, as applied to the modified cash basis of accounting, is used as appropriate:

- A. All governmental funds utilize a "current financial resources" measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.
- B. The proprietary fund utilizes an "economic resources" measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current, financial, or non-financial) associated with their activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net position.

### Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-like activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. This basis recognizes assets, liabilities, net position/fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses when they result from cash transactions with a provision for depreciation in the government-wide statements and proprietary fund statements. This basis is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United Stated of America.

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

If the Town utilized the basis of accounting recognized as generally accepted, the fund financial statements for governmental funds would use the modified accrual basis of accounting, while the fund financial statements of proprietary fund types would use the accrual basis of accounting. All government-wide financials would be presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

### Fund Types and Major Funds

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - The general fund reports as the primary fund of the Town. This fund is used to account for all financial resources not reported in other funds.

<u>Public Works Authority</u> - The Authority provides certain utility services for the Town.

### Budgetary Accounting and Control

The Mayor submits an annual budget to the Town Council in accordance with the Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act. The budget is presented to the Town Council for review, and public hearings are held to address priorities and allocation of resources. In June, the Town Council adopts the annual fiscal year budgets for the Town operating funds. Once approved, the Town Council may amend the legally adopted budget when unexpected modifications are required in estimated revenues and appropriations. Public trusts submit budget and other planning documents to their respective governing bodies.

Each fund's appropriated budget is prepared on a detailed line item basis. Revenues are budgeted by sources. Expenditures are budgeted by department and class as follows: personal services, other services and charges, supplies, capital outlay, transfers, and debt service. Budget revisions at this level are subject to final review by the Town Council. The legal level of control is by department within a fund. Expenditures may not exceed appropriations at this level. Within these control levels, management may transfer appropriations without Council approval.

The budgets for the governmental funds and proprietary fund operations are prepared on the cash basis. Revenues are budgeted in the year receipt is expected; and expenditures, which include encumbrances, are budgeted in the year that the applicable purchase orders are expected to be paid. Any budget and actual financial statements are reported on this basis. Unencumbered appropriations for annually budgeted funds lapse at fiscal year-end.

The Town council did not formally adopt the annual budget and failed to follow proper procedures in adopting the budget as is required by the Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act.

### Investments

The City follows Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools," which requires marketable securities to be carried at fair value. The Town considers highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The investments reported in the financial statements consist of Certificates of Deposits, government bonds, U.S. government notes and securities. Money held by trustee banks for use in retiring bonds is usually held in United States government securities.

### Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriations, is employed in the governmental funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are cancelled under the modified cash basis. The encumbrance is added to the subsequent year expenses when paid.

### Inventories and Prepaids

Inventories in governmental funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption stated on a first-in, first-out basis. They are reported at cost which is recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are used. Proprietary funds and similar component unit inventories are recorded at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis. The Town has not maintained inventory records, however, the value of inventory on hand at June 30, 2014 is not believed to be material.

Prepaids record payments to vendors that benefit future reporting periods are also reported on the consumption basis. Both inventories and prepaids are similarly reported in government-wide and fund financial statements. Under the modified cash basis, prepaids are not reported. The expense is included in the period the liability is paid.

### Capital Assets, Depreciation, and Amortization

The Town's property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure with useful lives of more than one year are stated at historical cost or at estimated historical cost for those items not previously reported and comprehensively reported in the government-wide financial statements. The Town maintains infrastructure assets records consistent with all other capital assets. Proprietary and component unit capital assets are also reported in their respective fund and combining component units financial statements. Donated assets are stated at fair value on the date donated. The Town generally capitalizes assets with a cost of \$2,500 or more as purchase and construction outlays occur. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the assets value or materially extend useful lives are not capitalized. Capital assets, including those of component units, are depreciated using the straight-line method. When capital assets are disposed, the cost and applicable accumulated depreciation are moved from the respective accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recorded in operations.

Estimated useful lives, in years, for depreciable assets are as follows:

Buildings	5-60
Improvements, other than buildings	2-50
Mobile equipment	3-40
Furniture, machinery, and equipment	3-30
Utility system	5-60

### Compensated Absences

Full-time, permanent employees are granted personal leave in varying amounts to specified maximums depending on tenure with the Town. The Town does not record a liability for accrued compensated absences. The amount paid for compensated absences is expensed as paid.

### Reserves and Designations

Reserves represent those portions of fund balance not available for expenditure or legally segregated for a specific future use. Designated fund balances represent tentative plans for future use of financial resources.

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the modified cash basis requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Sales Tax

The Town presently levies a three-cent sales tax on taxable sales within the Town. The sales tax is collected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission and remitted to the Town in the month following receipt by the Tax Commission. The Tax Commission receives the sales tax approximately one month after collection by vendors.

### Property Tax

At the present time, the Town levies no property tax. Under State law, municipalities are limited in their ability to levy a property tax. Such tax may only be levied to repay principal and interest on general obligation bonded debt approved by voters and court-assessed judgments.

### NOTE B - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

### Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of failure of counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its deposits or investments. Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured and uncollateralized. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the Town, and are held by counterparty or the counterparty's trust department but not in the name of the Town. The Town's policy requires that all deposits and investments in excess of amounts covered by federal deposit insurance be fully collateralized by the entity holding the deposits or investments. As of June 30, 2014, all of the Town's deposits and investments were either covered by federal deposit insurance or were fully collateralized.

### Deposits

The Town had deposits at financial institutions with a carrying amount of approximately \$281,384 at June 30, 2014. The bank balance of the deposits at June 30, 2014 was approximately \$284,609.

### Credit Risk

Fixed-income securities are subject to credit risk. However, the Town did not have fixed income securities at June 30, 2014.

### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Board of Directors monitor's the investment performance on an ongoing basis to limit the Town's interest rate risk. As of June 30, 2014, the Town's deposits consisted of demand deposits and certificates of deposit with a maturity of 13 months or less.

### NOTE C - INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITIES

Interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2014 consist of the following:

D.... E....

	Due From	Due to
Reconciliation to Fund Financial Statements	Other Funds	Other Funds
Government Funds	\$ 152,655	\$ 40,096
Enterprise Funds		112,559
Total	\$ 152,655	\$ 152,655

### NOTE D - CHANGES IN LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of the long-term debt transactions of the Town for the year ended June 30, 2014:

	Payable at					Bala	ance	at	
	July	1, 2013	Add	ditions	Ret	irements	June	30,	2014
Rural Development	\$	95,734	\$		\$	(3,550)	\$	92	,184
	\$	95,734	\$		\$	(3,550)	\$	92	,184

### NOTE E - LONG TERM DEBT

The Town's long-term debt is segregated between the amounts to be repaid from governmental type funds (General Long-Term Debt) and the amounts to be repaid from proprietary type funds (Enterprise Fund Debt).

### General Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2014, the general fund did not report any long-term debt.

### Enterprise Fund Long-Term Debt

At June 30, 2014, the long-term debt payable from Enterprise Fund resources consisted of the following:

Note payable with USDA Rural Development dated	
Oct 10, 1991, original loan \$140,000 with an annual	
interest rate of 5.00%, due in monthly installments	
of \$688, for forty years.	\$ 92,184
Total Notes Payable	\$ 92,184
Current Portion	\$ 3,708
Non-Current Portion	 88,476
Total Notes Payable	\$ 92,184

Debt service requirements to maturity:

Debt service principal and interest requirements for outstanding bonds are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	<u> Principal</u>		Interest		Totals	
2015	\$	3,708	\$	4,548	\$	8,256
2016		3,898		4,358		8,256
2017		4,097		4,159		8,256
2018		4,307		3,949		8,256
2019		4,527		3,729		8,256
2020-2024		26,356		14,924		41,280
2025-2029		33,825		7,455		41,280
2030-2031		11,466		918		12,384
TOTAL	\$	92,184	\$	44,040	\$	136,224

The Authority paid interest in the amount of \$4,706 on its outstanding notes payable during the fiscal year.

The loan agreements require a debt service account be established and a deposit equal to 10% of the monthly payments be deposited to the account until accumulation of one annual installment or \$8,256 is met. At June 30, 2014, the required debt service reserve was fully funded.

### NOTE H - CAPITAL ASSETS

The following table provides a summary of changes in capital assets:

		CAPITAL ASSET	S, DEPRECIATE	:D	
	In	Capital			
		Assets Not			
		Other Than	and		Depreciated
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	Buildings	Buildings	Equipment	Totals	Land
Governmental Activities					
Balance, June 30, 2013	\$ 62,600	\$ -	\$ 95,787	\$ 172,387	\$ 9,430
Increases	14,000	_	_	_	-
Decreases					<u> </u>
Balance, June 30, 2014	76,600	_	95,787	172,387	9,430
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance, June 30, 2013	32,694	-	48,470	81,164	
Increases	1,218	-	7,761	8,979	
Decreases					
Balance, June 30, 2014	33,912	_	56,231	90,143	
Governmental Activities					
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 42,688	\$ -	\$ 39,556	\$ 82,244	\$ 9,430
Business-type Activities					
Balance, June 30, 2013	\$ 21,162	\$ 1,888,222	\$ 48,085	\$ 1,957,469	\$ 13,500
Increases	-	161,694	-	161,694	_
Decreases	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, June 30, 2014	21,162	2,049,916	48,085	2,119,163	13,500
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance, June 30, 2013	21,162	798,842	37,946	857,950	
Increases	-	46,840	2,092	48,932	
Decreases	-	-	-	-	
Balance, June 30, 2014	21,162	845,682	40,038	906,882	
Business-type Activities					
Capital Assets, Net	\$ -	\$ 1,204,234	\$ 8,047	\$ 1,212,281	\$ 13,500
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 42,688	\$ 1,204,234	\$ 47,603	\$ 1,294,525	\$ 22,930

### DEPRECIATION EXPENSE

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows:

### GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

### BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Administration \$ 8,979 Water/Wastewater \$ 44,464

### NOTE I - PENSION OBLIGATIONS

The town did not participate in a pension plan.

### NOTE J - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The Town and Authority have not reported an amount for accrued compensated absences. Under the modified cash basis of accounting, payments for vacation and sick leave are expensed as paid.

### NOTE K - LITIGATION

Neither the Town or the Authority have any pending claims or lawsuits against them as of June 30, 2014, the outcome of which would result in a material liability or damage claim.

### NOTE L - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Town has evaluated subsequent events and contingencies through October 15, 2015, the date which financial statements were available. The Town believes there are no events requiring disclosure.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Pittsburg Pittsburg, Oklahoma

I have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma, modified cash basis, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of Pittsburg's basic financial statements and have issued my report thereon dated October 15, 2015.

### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements, I considered Town of Pittsburg's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Pittsburg's internal control. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion of the effectiveness of Town of Pittsburg's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

My consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. I consider failure to utilize an effective purchase order system of controls to be a significant deficiency.

### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit, and accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed one instance of noncompliance listed below or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards. The Town failed to comply with The Municipal Budget Act.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, Town Council, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Sincerely,

Ralph Osborn

Certified Public Accountant

Bristow, Oklahoma October 15, 2015

Ralph Osborn